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ORIGINAL.

"Weep not for him that dieth!"

I've seen the infant's little form
Throb with convulsive pain,
Seen the strid cease, and the pure soul
Return to Heaven again.
Turn from the deeply suffering world,
From joys delusions fly:
And never, never, have I wept
That such an one should die.
I've seen the weary man lay down
The life he long had worn;
He'd quaffed the cup of knowledge, deep,
Felt disappointment's thorn,
And his own weakness he had mourned
With many a bitter sigh;
Ah, should we, should we, weep for those
Who only wish to die?
I have seen deeply suffering ones,
Dissolved in flesh and mind,
Toil through their weary pilgrimage
Unto Jehovah's Shrine,
When the last painful step was took,
And Heaven before their eye,
I could not, could not weep for them,
They are so glad to die!
I've seen the young, with thrilling hopes,
Deep heart, and searching mind,
Endure long pain, and treacherous friends,
And dearest joys resign,
Yet love bright Earth, and Earth to bless,
Would fain, gladly try;
And sadly, sadly, I have wept
That such an one should die.

THE STORY TELLER.

From the Southern Literary Gazette.

THE LISTENER.

THE STORY OF HELEN CONWAY.

Once, in my character of Listener, I found myself in a large boarding-school. Around me were gathered more than a hundred young girls—many of them of my own age, for I had been placed there for other purposes than listening; the happy creatures were therefore my companions—some of them, dear friends whom I love to this day—though many years have elapsed since I parted from them, and some of the best and dearest of them were separated from me by placeless seas. I was very young when I was placed in their midst and was hundreds of miles from the home of my childhood; it was not strange, then, that I was lonely and sick-hearted, for tasks were set me which frightened and discouraged me—I thought in all that assembly no "kindly beaming eye" fell on the little stranger to cheer her and inspire her with a hope of happiness in the future. All around me were busily intent on arrangements for themselves for the opening term, or greetings were being exchanged between old scholars, separated during the long vacations, and merry voices gave utterance to merry hearts;—the very teachers seemed to speak to others more winningly than to me. At length my tasks were apportioned me, and I was permitted to withdraw. The upper piazza of the seminary overlooked a lively little stream, which gleamed before us a moment in sunshine, and then went singing its sweet song through the shady woods which skirted the village. Its beauty arrested my gaze, but not my thoughts; they were too sad to be won by an appeal to the eye only, and soon the tears came trickling down my cheek, and a sob told my wretchedness. At this moment a gentle step aroused me, and an arm was passed over my shoulder, while a soft voice said to me: "Little friend, why do you weep? There is an old Arabic proverb which says: 'Running waters make the heart glad,' and can you look upon that merry brooklet, and give way to sadness?" and then, drawing me towards her, while she passed her hand over my forehead, she continued:

"What grief should thy years know?
Thy brow and cheek are smooth as waters be
When no breath troubles them."

A beautiful face, as well as a sweet voice had the fair speaker. Oh! how I afterward loved that face, with its bright complexion, white forehead, dim with the shadow of rich brown tresses, with its full ruby lips, and more than all, the large, dark, earnest eyes, from which "I drank in soul." Helen Conway was then "just seventeen"; she was above the usual height—some called her too tall—but her head was so superbly rounded, her bearing so queenly, every movement so graceful, and this dignity was tempered with so rare a spirit of most delicate mirth, that few save the envious, found her height at all detracting from her perfection.

She was the only daughter of an English gentleman of great reputed wealth, and she had but one brother, every way worthy of Helen. They had been motherless for many years, but their father had added the tenderness of the lost parent, to the pride they were so well calculated to inspire in his bosom, and certainly they were a singularly happy family.

The summer term passed quickly away, and we were busy in our preparations for the annual examination, when Helen was summoned to attend the death-bed of her father. We heard from her, through her letters to one of the teachers. Her father's illness had been partly the result of anxiety on learning the loss of all his landed property, and, on his decease, his whole estate was ascertained to be insolvent. Helen was therefore unable to return to school; she was resolved henceforth to sustain herself, and for that purpose must go out among strangers!

When another term brought us together again, I learned that Helen Conway, though much against her brother's wishes, had entered a Lowell factory as an operative, to supply herself with the means of finishing her education. To her brother's exhortations she had replied:

"It is no disgraceful thing which I would do, Philip, but one most honorable. I would not make such employment a matter of choice, nor would I perhaps seek such companions as may surround me, but at the worst, the employment will not degrade me, nor the associates contaminate, and I shall the sooner gain what I require, and I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that I have not fettered you, my dear Philip, in the course you have adopted; for, impeded you would be by the maintenance of an indolent, helpless girl."

With what astonishment was this intelligence received by Helen's former schoolmates. Her mild dignity had gained for her the respect of all—her rare intellectual acquirements had commanded it, and her amiable disposition had won even the most thoughtless; but when all this, had failed, the aristocratic name she bore, and the knowledge of her father's wealth, had been sufficient to gain and acknowledge of her superiority. What was she now! "A factory girl!"—one of the Lowell crowd!—a class always placed by the would-be little aristocrats of our number far below the daughter of the retail grocer, or humble artisan. In spite of the circumstances which had given me my station in the "upper circle" of our miniature world, this state of things had made me most indignant. I did combat bravely for nature's true aristocracy; and I uphold it still more warmly now, since a knowledge of the real world has taught me that fine apparel may clothe the most unmitigated vulgarity, and a full purse only add its supercilious importance and ridiculous pretensions. The right to be aristocratic—and I hold there is such a right—is one which gold cannot purchase, but which comes as a free gift of Nature, and this distinction I reverence next to the rare genius with which she sometimes endows her children. Vulgarity in a palace, displaying itself in affectations of taste and refinement, so shallow that any clear eye may discern their absurdity, showing itself also in haughty insolence towards inferiors in station or worldly advantages, and servility towards those elevated by the world's acclaim, or by yet greater wealth, above themselves, is utterly more despicable revolting than the unconstrained vulgarity of the lower classes.

Very few who have the power of gaining great wealth, know how to use it; their energies are too often directed only in one channel, and when they have tightly drawn their purse-strings over the last acquired dollar, they have resolutely drawn closer the heart strings. Stifling all noble impulses, their heads too grow heavy with their hoards and the highest aspirations of their soul are checked and perish in the tainted atmosphere. D'Israeli defines "good breeding"—which is necessary to aristocracy—as "a genial regard for the feelings of others, which springs from the absence of selfishness," and how can those whose hearts are hard as their treasures, hope to acquire it?

But I mean not to digress thus, and will hasten to tell you how my friend fared. The whole year was spent in toil, and its effect was ennobling, for she was stimulated and incited by the highest motives which can influence our conduct, and may not the most menial labor be rendered a proud, yes, a holy service, when we toil for the comfort and happiness of those we love, for their or our own advancement in the beautiful lore the soul craves?

Helen's leisure hours were well improved; the boarding-house piano was ever her recreation, for she had a fine voice and a well cultivated taste for music. A large library, for the use of the operatives in the mills, supplied her with the books her own little store lacked; and besides this she learned many, and to her most strange lessons of human nature, among her associates, until both heart and soul expanded most liberally during her year at Lowell.

to me, referring in her own peculiar manner to the greeting she had received, "but the beautiful stars have begun to come out, and lo! they are all suns, too, giving light a joy to other planets. He was nearer to me, so I lived in his beams; but now, his light, though not his influences, has been removed and merged in the glory of God, of which glory his spirit was an emanation."

All, however, were not able or prepared to appreciate her conduct; and even in her presence some would speak contemptuously of the factory girl's life—"of their boarding-house pianos—of their libraries, and literary associations." A slight towards her alone only gained from her a smile; but when she heard those whom she had learned to respect spoken of in this manner, she would draw up her queenly figure, and defend them with heart-warm eloquence, until the contemptors quailed under her just sarcasms. Nor was this all she could do for them. She wrote in behalf, and her pen did ample justice to the subjects which inspired it, and to her own free spirit.

"I am determined to put Helen Conway down!" said Eleanor Sibley, whose home was in one of those proud mansions that overlook the noble square which is the pride of the New England metropolis. "One would imagine her a very princess, or, as a republican, I suppose I must say, 'President's Daughter,' she advances her own opinions about those Lowell factory girls with supreme authority, as if she said 'you dare not dispute me! I know I am right!'"

"If I am not a President's daughter, I may become a President's wife—who can tell to the contrary, Nelly Sibley?" Helen advanced, laughingly, from behind the column which had concealed her from our sight.

So they all found out they could not put her down, and then they dubbed her "Defender of Operatives' Rights"—"the Ebenezer Elliot of New England"—"our Yankee Howitt" etc.—"Nobles titles!" she would say, with perfect good humor, "don't you think, young ladies, I could plead well for you when August comes? And, truly, when the day came for the distribution of honors, Helen received from the school, by unanimous award, the highest they could bestow: an address to be read before the friends of the school in behalf of an Education Society which they had established among them, and Eleanor Sibley was deputed to inform her of their choice!

Helen Conway left school, and became a teacher. For three years she toiled in her honorable but laborious vocation, and then she was married to one who had long loved her. If I dared tell you her husband's name you would recognize it at once as one very familiar to you, for he is a member of Congress—eloquent, and patriotic, and high-souled!

Now, "who can tell but Helen Conway will one day be a President's wife?" Of all in that school, not one has a fairer chance of attaining that station—and will not the "factory girl" do the honors of the White House with superb grace!

A SOFT IMPEACHMENT.

An old Yankee spinster, living formerly in Utica, returned to that pleasant city after prolonged absence. She visited one evening a dwelling which her father had built, now occupied as a boarding-house, and as she entered, saw with horror a party of gentlemen playing whist in a lower apartment.

"I don't know if you know it," said she to the landlady above, "but there's folks a playin' kairds down stairs! I see um a doin' on it as I come up!"

The landlady manifested no surprise, nor did she make any response, and the spinster resumed:

"My father built this house, he was a pious man, he was; he brought up nine children, and brought 'em up well; he had every thing nice about him; and he had—he had few nice peach orchards."

MOTHERS. It is true that the sacrifice you make for the world will be little known by it—men govern and earn the glory; and the thousand watchful nights and sacrifices, by which a mother purchases a hero, or a poet, for the state, are forgotten, not once counted; for the mothers themselves do not count them; and so, one century after another do mothers, unnamed and unthanked, send forth the arrows, the suns, the storm-birds, and the nightingales of time!

But seldom does a Cornelia find a Plutarch, who connects her name with the Gracchi. But as those two sons who bore their mother to the temple of Delphi were rewarded by death, so your guidance of your children will only find its perfect recompense in the termination of life.

Zenocrates, the philosopher, being present at the conversation of some abusive persons, did not himself make any remark. Being asked why he alone should remain silent, he replied, "Because, oftentimes I repeat having spoken, but never of having been silent."

THE HARB. Ten thousand dollars a day in gold is picked up in California out of the sand. We hope it will make money easier.

The world may make a man unfortunate, but not miserable; that is from himself.

POETRY.

From the New Haven Register.
THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.
Dedicated to the New Haven Taylor Club, by an Old Coon.
Air—"The Mistake Bough."

The whig leaders met in the Chinese Hall,
And their conskins hung on the painted wall—
For the various tribes had met that day
To squabble for Taylor, and squabble for Clay;
And Truman was there with his Judas face,
Intent on getting both power and place—
For little he cares for the means or men,
Which bring the offices round again.

Oh, oh, that unpaid letter!
"I'm weary of Harry," then Crittenden cried,
"To elect him our President often we've tried—
There no use in disguising the fact—I vow
We'll be beaten again if we try him now!"
Thus on he ran and they all began
To kick and to curse at each favorite man;
And some swore strongly, to their dying day
They never would vote for a man but Clay.

Oh, oh, that unpaid letter,
They squabbled all night, and they squabbled
next day,
Still some were for Taylor and some for Clay;
Some for old Whitley and some for black Dan;
Some for a northern or southern man—
But the dough-heads ruled, and the bloodhounds
won!

And the coons decreed that old Zack should
run;
And Morehead, the shrewd, was deputed to tell
Old Zack that the coons loved him well.

Oh, oh, that unpaid letter, &c.
He wrote that night—it was mailed next day—
But no answer came—a month passed away!
The coons were struck with amazement all!
Yet never an answer came at all.
The loons grinned, but the coons were cross—
And Morehead vowed that the mail was lost!
While Truman he cried, "where the d— is
old Zack!"
That he does not send us an answer back!"
Oh, oh, that unpaid letter, &c.

At last an old package, all thumbed and worn,
Was found in the Dead Letter Office one morn.
The seal was torn off! the clerks—didn't they
roar!

For the Museum Letter was there, with more!
Oh, the truth must be told—Mr Morehead failed
The postage to pay! when the letter he mailed:
And that honeyed epistle lay mouldering there—
"Cos old Zack hadn't got the ten cents to p-a-y-e!"
Oh, oh, that unpaid letter!
Oh, oh, that unpaid letter!

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FEARFUL PICTURE.

The extraordinary picture, painted, it must be confessed, in most caustic colors, we take from the Ledger. It will be read with deep interest. The seizure for debt of the personal estate of an English nobleman, is a very unusual proceeding. A peer of the realm cannot be imprisoned for debt, but his personal property is at all times liable for his contracts. Tradesmen, however, and others who depend mainly on aristocratic patronage, would be liable to lose that kind of custom if they were to resort to coercive measures for the collection of their claims and dishonest noblemen (?) are able to cheat those who supply their wants, through their fear of losing other and good customers in the same ranks of society. The seizure of the personal property of the Duke of Buckingham by his creditors, in order to get satisfaction for their claims is a breaking in upon an old usage, and the example once set, slow paying noblemen will in all probability, be "dealt with according to law," rather more summarily than before.

Ed. SAT. COUR.

ENGLISH NOBILITY.

The London Daily News contains a long account of the manner of Stowe, one of the residences of "His Grace, the Duke of Buckingham," whose personal property is to be sold at auction for the benefit of his creditors. As the account offers an impressive lesson to republican legislators, we will recite some of its principal features. William the Conqueror, after robbing its Saxon owner, gave it to the Church, which held it till the reformation, about 470 years, and was then robbed of it by Henry VIII, the "Defender of the Faith." His daughter, Elizabeth, that precious compound of great talents and rare vices, gave it to three men, who assigned it to an ancestor of the present Duke of Buckingham, in whose family it has since remained. Thus has an estate, forcibly taken by a robber king, to pay one of his banditti, remained in the hands of an ecclesiastical or political aristocracy, during almost eight centuries, having been about 470 years in the hands of the Church, and about 300 years in the hands of the family of the present owner. The land used merely for amusement is about 400 acres, which 200 were enclosed for a park, and stocked with deer 300 years ago. The principal entrance to the grounds is through a Corinthian arch, 60 feet high and 60 wide. A tall gate, that! The Palace is 516 feet long by 135 wide.

The principal saloon is 60 long, 43 wide, 56 high and cost only \$60,000! The grounds are filled with temples, statues, ruins, and "all sorts of thingamies;" and the palace is filled with pictures, statues, books, prints, bronzes, manuscripts, old China, Hindoo trophies, stuffed birds, tapestries, and "nicknacks" of all sorts, colors, sizes and ages, the auctioneers catalogue of which fills 211 pages, and the sale of which is to continue through 35 days. The "service of plate," of gold and silver, weighs three tons. Among other "trumpery" are silver toilet tables, owned by that profligate, spendthrift, and "rowdy" in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, also armed chairs of solid ivory; plundered by the great robber Warren Hastings, from Hindoo dignitaries. The various Hindoo trophies must be interesting monuments of English rapacity, cruelty and other virtues, in that land of English crime, India!

This case speaks forcibly to legislators, and to voters in choosing legislators, and representatives to make constitutions. Here is a landed estate, in the hands of one owner, the Church, during 470 years and in the hands of another, a noble family, during 300 years more. Amid all the revolutions which have occurred in England since the the Norman conquest, nearly eight centuries, aristocracy must have been rather firmly rooted, to keep such a tenacious grip on landed property. This single fact, and it is only one among a multitude, would teach us, were English history silent, that, in all the great political changes of England, aristocracies were the principle actors, and the people the smallest gainers. But English history resolves all doubt upon the subject for all these revolutions have been mostly struggles among dynasties for exclusive privileges, in which, while one set of robbers were overthrown or supplanted by another, the people gained little and are yet without most of their natural rights. Does this furnish an impressive lesson against laws which encourage accumulation. Even moneyed aristocracies are tenacious of life. But all vicious institutions, landed aristocracies are the most difficult to subdue.

Of course we cannot approximate the cost of all this creation and collection for mere luxury. The plate alone, weighing three tons of merely silver, is worth about one hundred thousand dollars for coinage, and if only one fourth be gold, the whole is worth about four hundred thousand dollars. And if the workmanship cost as much more, the single article of the Duke's trappings, or traps, must have cost eight hundred thousand dollars. Perhaps we are short of the truth, in estimating all the expense of creation and collection at \$5,000,000 or 25,000,000 dollars, the whole expenditure having been merely for luxury. How has this single family of an aristocracy been able to sustain this enormous expenditure? From the revenues of other overgrown estates, of which the people have been robbed for aristocratic benefit, or from enormous salaries in offices with few or no duties. This single case, and England contains many such, speaks volumes upon the English system of government. Iniquitous, enormous must be the laws, and their administration, which can enable a few families to be thus prodigal in follies. And what are these laws? Laws of descent and entail, which enables a landed aristocrat to keep his wide domains, to dissipate their revenues, and set creditors at defiance; laws which invest in such aristocrats hereditary right to be legislators, one which confine the right of choosing other legislators to one in seven of the adult male population.

And how must such laws be administered? By an aristocracy, for their exclusive benefit. And what must be the result? Enormous salaries to aristocrats in office, enormous debt in the nation, enormous taxation of the people, enormous suffering from poverty, enormous crime to relieve that suffering, enormous depravation of morals in all classes, enormous injustice, cruelty and rapacity towards other nations, in search of plunder to sustain the system. The manor of Stowe, the poor house, the criminal prison, the convict colony, the cellar and garret of the manufacturing town, proclaim the history of England. How many thousands have toiled through a life of privation, and gone down to the grave with the ignorance of brutes, how many have been starved to death, how many have been driven to infamy for scanty bread, how many have relinquished all character and hope in convict colonies, how many have died on the gallows, in leathern prisons, on the battle field of blood, on the murder dyed wave, to create, decorate, and preserve the manor of Stowe for the house of Buckingham. The contemplation is awful.

All things must change. Friends must be torn asunder, and swept along in the current of events, to see each other seldom, and perchance no more. Forever and ever in the eddies of time and accident we whirl away.

True friendship is one of the greatest blessings upon earth; it makes the cares and anxieties of life sit easy; provides us with a partner in every affliction to alleviate the burden, and is a sure resort against every accident and difficulty that can happen.

A REAL HERO—PASS ROUND HIS NAME.

A Liverpool correspondent of the N. York Courier who was a passenger in the packet-ship "New World," gives a thrilling description of the burning the Ocean Monarch, in the course of which he thus chronicles the conduct of a real hero, who is an honor to his country and to human nature:

"We then hunted off, leaving about twenty on the wreck—persons that were so frightened that, except for wild and almost gibbering gestures to us, they might have passed for statues, their faces were of a greenish pale color, and their eyes looked large and hollow. They clung to the wreck, and refused, (by utter non-compliance) every endeavor to induce them to jump for the boats. At this time—will it be believed? some passengers and the captain, probably suggested by the latter, urged that we could do no more good and that we had better proceed on our voyage! I shall ever feel gratified that human nature redeemed itself—the proposition was received with horror. I spoke but a few words. "When we saw this ship first the captain said, all who were aboard must either have perished or been taken off, and therefore he did not wish to bear down—we came and have saved at least ten. I say let us stay by her, no matter how long it may be, so there is a living thing aboard her. Look at that little child clinging to the boom—will you leave it?" A groan and a "never" was the answer from all save two or three. The captain appeared vexed—he turned our boat, ran astern, picked up his boat and ordered his helmsman to "run close along side." He had refused to do this three or four hours before, when there was little or no danger—now it was expected that the whole head of the burning ship would fall, and the experiment be really dangerous—some who had advocated it before now demurred, but the more bold declared they would run the risk the voice of fear was stifled. I give our captain credit here—it was a trying time; my heart fluttered, for I was afraid; but still I could not look at that child, which for hours we had seen hanging with the mute determination of despair without resolving every risk rather than no rescue.

And there, close into the head was an old grey headed man with an infant in his arms—he sat there with perfect ease, apparently unconscious of the particulars of the scene about him. We backed down within about ten yards and then was performed an act of heroism, the memory of which should be underlying as the reward must be eternal. Frederick Jerome, of New York, a sailor belonging to ship "New World," volunteered to board the wreck, and declared he would not leave her till he had saved them all. He stripped, passed a hauling line round his body, and was pulled in a boat close in to the wreck, and then jumped overboard, swam under her bows caught by the hanging rigging, and by climbing and slinging got up to the head. The loose sticks, the risk of being struck by which was imminent, and remember that we all looked momentarily for the falling away of the head, bowsprit passengers and all, and you may conceive the noble spirit—the only one out of the hundreds around that dared venture his life for the salvation of his fellow creatures. I wept at the recollection.

After attaining this position, one by one he fixed a line around them, took a turn with it and lowered them away—they were then hauled by the other end of the line close to the boat and picked out of the water into it. The little child to which I have before alluded, was not more than five years old. It clung to its hold, resisting him with desperate and extraordinary strength; when lowering, it had got well down, the little creature grasped a rope and clung to it, while the sea, large and strong, broke over it two or three times at least. Jerome was compelled by main strength to tear it away and lower it swiftly to prevent its seizing another hold. It was saved, after having clung to its one position for at least three hours. The old man who had the little infant, was the last (the infant had been sent before) he refused to let go, and it required a great deal of threatening and some slight force to clear him. At last he was got off. Jerome having performed his promise, that he would not leave the wreck till he had saved them all, after being in imminent peril for half or three quarters of an hour, lowered himself, sprang off into the sea, and was picked up and brought on board our ship. A collection was made on board and given to him, which, as there were but few cabin passengers, and none of them very well provided, and as he was compelled to hurry to his own ship, did not amount to much. He will be in New York soon, in the "New World." New York should do something for him. I can assure you I, as a New Yorker, was proud when I heard where he hailed from. Somebody said that he was born in Portsmouth, England, but he called himself from New York. He said that by some similar feat he had once preserved the lives of near five hundred people."

Truth is not only a man's ornament, but his instrument; it is the great man's glory, and the poor man's stock. A man's truth is his livelihood, his recommendation, his letters of credit.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steamship Acadia, Capt. Stone, arrived at Boston at an early hour Sunday morning, the 23d ult. in a passage of 14 1-2 days from Liverpool. Liverpool papers to the 9th inst., London to the 8th, and Paris to the 7th have been received.

There was no important change in the state of political or mercantile affairs. In the former the prospect of the maintenance of peace in Europe was more favorable, and from this cause and the prevalence of the fine weather during most of the week, the state of trade in England was somewhat improved.

In the produce markets, however, there was no improvement, but prices had in some important articles declined. The prices of grain and flour had receded considerably, and although there was a good demand at Liverpool for cotton, it had been more than supplied by the amount of imports, and there was no advance prices.

The state of the money market continued to be steady. Money was abundant and the British funds were without material fluctuation—three per cent. consols vibrating from 85 5-8 to 86 1-4 for money.

The New York steamship Herman, Capt. Crabtree, which left New York on the 21st ult., arrived off Cowes on the morning of the 4th, having made her passage in 13 days and 16 hours. After the Herman was taken charge of by the pilot, while in Gurnet bay, near Cowes, in consequence of a thick fog, she got on shore, on the top of the tide. Her engines were immediately reversed, but it was impossible to move her off. The special steamer which was waiting for her mails went to her assistance, and as soon as the news reached Southampton, the tug steamer was sent down. Her coals were discharged into lighters, and at 3 o'clock the same afternoon she was gotten off, and safely anchored in Cowes Roads. Her coals were again put on board, and she proceeded on her voyage to Bremen, without having received any damage. She was to sail on her return voyage on the 20th inst.

The delay of the arrival of the steamer United States, Capt. Hackett, at New York, accounted for by a failure in her machinery, which had obliged her to put back to Southampton.—She left Cowes for New York at three o'clock on the 3d, with 80 passengers, and a large cargo of fine French goods. She proceeded as far as the Scilly Isles, when her condenser became damaged, and she was compelled to put back for repairs. It was said that it would require four or five weeks to repair the derangement of her machinery, and again fit her for sea. Most of her passengers had consequently left her.

The New York packet ship Yorkshire arrived at Liverpool on the 8th, after a passage of 22 days from New York.

The session of Parliament being brought to a close, London was deserted by the heads of the government and the nobility. Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft returned from Scotland for the purpose of being present at the ceremonies of prorogation. The Queen and Royal Family immediately on the prorogation, set out on her excursion to Scotland. They embarked on board the royal yacht at Woolwich, at half past 4 o'clock, and the steamer proceeded down the river. They were off Yarmouth the following day and arrived at Aberdeen on Thursday the 7th. The Queen was to embark at Aberdeen on Thursday at the Waterloo quay, where she would be met by the Earl of Aberdeen, as Lord Lieutenant of the County, and by other official personages, and thence there was to be a procession through the principal thoroughfares of the city.—After which the royal party would proceed to the Castle of Hallowell. The Queen on her return was to make a visit of two days at Hallowell House, the Earl of Aberdeen's residence.

Ireland continued in a state of tranquillity. News had been received at Paris, on the authority of Mr. Manuel Arago, the French Minister at Berlin, that the Austrian Government had accepted the mediation of France and England, for the settlement and pacification of Northern Italy.

It had been reported that 4000 French troops had landed at Venice, and that troops for Italy had been embarked at Marseilles. The report of the landing of troops was contradicted, it was said, on the authority of the assembly. It is hardly probable, that with its military force already on foot, deemed necessary to prevent a new revolution, at home, at an annual charge of 425,000,000 francs, the government will embark in a foreign war so long as they can avoid it.—It may be presumed therefore that the influence of France as well as that of England, will be used to put an end to the Italian war.

The armistice between Denmark and the German forces, to continue until the 1st of April, has been ratified by the Kings of Denmark and Prussia, and the German troops were withdrawing from Schleswig. There had been also an exchange of prisoners. It was reported that the central government of Germany had refused to ratify the Convention but this seems questionable.

In the German National Assembly at Frankfurt, Mr. Von Gagern has been re-elected President by 395 votes out of 436. Mr. Von Söron, and Mr. Von Hermann have been chosen Vice Presidents.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—On the 24th in pursuance of previous resolutions, Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person to Nov. 2d, when it will probably be further prorogued to the usual period of beginning the annual session.

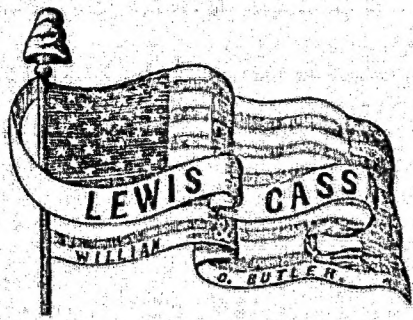
The common council of New York have voted to present Frederic Jerome, the sailor of the New York who saved so many lives from the wreck of the Ocean Monarch, the freedom of city in a gold box. Four aldermen were appointed to wait on him immediately on his arrival with this appropriate testimonial in his honor.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—It must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, OCT. 3, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nominations.



ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOV. 7.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. LEWIS CASS,
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEN. WILLIAM O. BUTLER,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR ELECTORS.

HUGH J. ANDERSON, of Belfast.
RUFUS MCINTIRE, of Parsonsfield.
EDWARD L. OSGOOD, of Fryeburg.
THOMAS D. ROBINSON, of Bath.
OLIVER L. SANBORN, of Portland.
ANDREW MASTERS, of Hallowell.
ASA CLARK, of Norridgewock.
DAVID R. STRAW, of Guilford.
ARNO WISWELL, of Ellsworth.

BE CONSISTENT.

It is generally admitted by Abolitionists and Van Buren men that Gen. Taylor is not only a slave holder, but practically favorable to the extension of slavery over newly acquired territory. Judging from his acts, no reasonable man can come to any other conclusion. And yet, we find these men bargaining with Taylor whigs, and voting for their candidates. This proves conclusively to our mind that this great blunder on the part of Federal-soilers in favor of Van Buren, is all deception, that their whole object is to draw off from the democratic ranks, while they, themselves, will vote the Taylor ticket, and thus, if possible, elect him President. It may be that there are exceptions to this idea, and that in some States the feds, by this course, will lose more than they gain, but in every State where there is no chance for Van Buren, and a possibility of electing Taylor, the federal Abolitionists and Van Buren men will vote for the latter, and against the Cass democrats, who entertain the true free soil doctrine, and are utterly opposed to the extension of slavery.

Knowing this, as every well informed and honest democrat does know, how often the people have been deceived by the federalists, that it is never safe to trust them, it cannot be that they will unite with a faction, and aid in the election of the federal candidate. We hope that all democrats will be consistent—that they will neither aid the enemy by division, nor slumber in inglorious ease, until the storm, now gathering, bursts upon us. No, let us put on the armor in which we have won so many triumphs, and victory will again perch on our banner. When the tug of war comes, let not our forces be broken by federalism, or Van Buren factions. Let us go on in solid column for Democratic Republican principles, remembering that democracy is a sentiment not to be *appalled, corrupted, or compromised*. It knows no baseness; it covers to no danger; it oppresses no weakness. Fearless, generous, and humane, it rebukes the arrogant, cherishes honor, and sympathizes with the humble. It asks nothing but what it concedes; it concedes nothing but what it demands. Destructive only of despotism, it is the sole conservative of liberty, labor, and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal rights, of equal obligations; it is the law of nature pervading the base in spirit may denounce it as a vulgar thing, but in the history of our race the democratic principle has developed and illustrated the highest moral and intellectual attainments of our nature. Yes, that is a noble, magnanimous, a sublime sentiment, which expands our affections, enlarges the circle of our sympathies, and elevates the soul of man, until, claiming an equality with the best, he rejects as unworthy of his dignity, any political immunities over the humblest of his fellows. This is the definition that has always been given it by all true and patriotic statesmen. Yes, it is an ennobling principle, and may that spirit which has animated our fathers in all their contests for its establishment, continue to animate us, in the impending struggle for its preservation.

In the Clay meeting recently held at N. York, Mr. Botts, after admitting that Gen. Taylor's nomination was procured by direct bribery, and that Taylor himself had been guilty of treachery and falsehood, concluded by saying that, as between Cass, Van Buren, and Taylor, he should vote for Taylor! This lame and impotent conclusion was followed by fifteen minutes of the utmost confusion, yells of disapprobation, cheers for Clay, and hisses and groans for Botts. Horace Greeley made a speech against the extension of slavery; a Clay song was sung; Willis Hall, president, said he could not vote for Taylor, but must yield to Clay's request not to use his name, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Clay. Bott's speech was some like Webster's!

DANIEL WEBSTER ON GEN. TAYLOR'S NOMINATION.—"There is no man more firmly of opinion that SUCH A NOMINATION WAS NOT FIT TO MAKE."

COL. DENTON A PROPHET!—We make the following extract from a speech delivered by Thomas H. Denton in the Senate in 1830. How graphically he pictures what federalism and plunkey democracy are just now essaying to accomplish. Read Barnburners who have any shame left! Read! Mr. Denton said:

I have been full, I am afraid tedious, on the subject of slavery. My apology must be found in the extraordinary introduction of this topic by the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster) I foresee that this subject is to act a great part in the future politics of this country; that it is to be made one of the instruments of a momentous movement—not for dividing the Union—something more practicable and more damnable than that. The prevention of a world of wrong may depend upon the DEMOCRACY IN THE OWN SLAVEHOLDING STATES. The preservation of their own republican liberties may depend upon it. Never was their steadfast adherence to the principles they profess, and to their natural allies, more necessary than at present. To them I have been speaking, to them I continue to address myself. I beseech and implore them to suffer their feelings against slavery to have no effect upon their political conduct; to join in no combinations against the South for that cause; leave this whole business to ourselves. I think they can well let it alone upon every principle of morals or policy. Are they christians?—Then they can tolerate what Christ and his Apostles could bear. Are they philosophers? Then they can endure what the constitution permits. Are they friends and sympathizers? Then they must know best where it pinches, and is most concerned to get it off. Are they republicans? Then they must see the downfall of themselves and the elevation of their adversaries, in the success of a crusade under federal banners, against their national allies, in the South and West.

Let the democracy of the North remember, that it is tendency of all confederacies to degenerate into a sub-confederacy among the powerful, for the government and oppression of the weaker members. Let them recollect that ambition is the root of these sub-confederacies; religion, avarice, and geographical antipathies, the instruments of their domination; oppression, civil wars, pillage, and tyranny their end. So the history of all confederacies. Look at them.—The Amphibious league—the Germanic Confederation, the seven United Provinces, the thirteen Swiss Cantons. Let the democracy of the North remember these things, and then eschew, as they would fly the incantations of the serpent, the siren song of ancient foes who would enlist their feelings in a concert of action which is to end in arraying one-half of the States of the Union against the other. Have we no ambition in this confederacy? No means of enabling it to work as in Greece, Germany, Holland, and the Swiss Cantons? Look at the fallen leaders, panting for the recovery of lost power. Look at the ten millions of surplus in the treasury, after the extinction of the public debt; at the three hundred millions of acres of public lands in the new States and Territories; at the forty millions of exports of the South; and see if there be not in the modes of dividing these among certain strong States for internal improvement, education, and protection of domestic industry, ample means for acting on the feelings of avarice.—Look at the excitements getting up about Indians, slaves, masonry, Sunday mails, &c. and see if there are not materials for working up religion or fanaticism.

The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. W.) had a vision in the after part of this second day's speaking. Now I have had a vision also, and a banner with inscriptions upon it, floating aloft under the lead of federal Massachusetts. The word "Missouri Question," "Colonization Society," "Anti-Slavery," "Georgia Indians," "Western Lands," "Move Tariff," "Internal Improvements," "Anti-Sunday Mails," "Anti-Masonry." A cavalcade under the banner; a motley group; a most miscellaneous concourse; a speckled progeny of many conjunctions; politicians who have lost their caste; [one would suppose he was here looking into the Buffalo Convention:] National Republicans; all marching to a Presidential election, and shouting the words on the banner and repeating "under these signs we conquer." I did see something the shade at least of substance; apparition of a real event, making its way from the womb of time and erecting its shadow before. I shall see it again at Philippi.

GREELEY ABANDONS CLAY.—In his speech at the whig meeting in New York, he said: "Since there is now no chance remaining that any other than Gen. Taylor or Gen. Cass will be elected, I shall henceforth support the Philadelphia nomination, and do what I can for its election. But I have not changed my opinion of the nomination of Gen. Taylor. I believe it was unwise and unjust. I believe a candidate could and should have been chosen more deserving, more popular. I cannot pretend to support him with enthusiasm, for I do not feel any." &c.

Then says that he can't forget that Fillmore stands or falls with Taylor. Of Taylor's soundness on the slavery question he feels no assurance, but believes he is pledged not to veto the acts of Congress. Has seen some of his private letters probably.

A fuller, one of Paganini's rivals, who had been astonishing the natives in this country and abusing our institutions, received a blow in the eye from a justice of the peace in St. Louis, who had been a listener to his disparaging remarks. The spire was prosecuted. The attorney for the accused submitted the case to the jury without any defence. The following was the verdict returned—perhaps the whole history of jurisprudence does not furnish any thing so unique.—"We find the prisoner not guilty, and the prosecutor deserves to have his hair for ever blackened!"

SHALL WE HAVE SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA?

This is heading of a long article which appeared in the California Star of the 25th of March last—a file of which paper to the 4th of April, reached us yesterday. We can only allude to it now, by saying that it is bold, decided, and uncompromising in its opposition to the introduction of slavery into California. The writer says that there is not a slave in California, and the power of the home government is inadequate to their introduction into that territory.—"Those who attempt to transfer their slaves from the east to the west of the Rocky Mountain will meet with the inevitable loss of their property. They might as well attempt to remove them to New England or to Canada." It is said that the simple recognition of slavery here would be looked upon as a greater misfortune to the territory than though California had remained in its former state." It declares that neither the soil, the climate, nor the production of California are suited to slave labor, and that they could not be held in bondage there. It says that Congress has no right to bequeath such a calamity to the country, contrary to the wishes of the people. St. Louis Republican. Congress has no power under the Constitution to introduce slavery into California, and yet the power of prohibition carries with it the one which the Californians protest against. The fact is that Congress has no legitimate right to do either; the power is with the local government and the people. Those who would have precautionary legislation by Congress, do not seem to be aware how much ground the principle covers—that it embraces the right to establish slavery. It also embraces the federalist doctrine of consolidation, as against the sovereignty of the states, permit the exercise of Power against Liberty, and the central government to make laws for and act the master over dependent colonies. The principle becomes still more abhorrent when we consider that it allows Congress to make laws for the territories which are to bind the people when they become states, thus robbing them of their sovereignty and right of self government. Thus liberty would be subverted in the attempt to secure freedom in territories where it is now enjoyed alike by the white and black races.

PARTIES WITH A SINGLE IDEA.

Three parties in this country, within the last twenty years, have started upon a single idea. There were the Anti-masonic, Nativites, and Anti-rent organizations. They began with a hurra, carried a county here and there, and are now respectively, either dying out upon the spot "where they were born," or else are used as the instruments to elevate men of desperate fortunes to office. Anti-masonry has gone over, body and soul, to Federalism, its present effort being somewhat consistently backed by an attempt to elect one of its apostles, Mr. Stephens, to Congress—a gentleman who has himself grown ashamed of his old party name. The Nativist leaders, finding their doctrines to be utterly impracticable, are now engaged, in an attempt to transfer the rank and file, bodily, to the whigs. As for the Anti-rentism, the law stepped in to put down what was frowned upon by all intelligent men, as a dangerous, even if an honest scheme. These parties of "one idea," have on all occasions been hostile to the democrats. They have been used temporarily to overthrow us, and are still, even in their decay, used by the opponents of our principles.

The fourth and last party of one idea is the Free Soil or barnburners party. It is quite as impracticable as either the Anti-masonic, Nativites, or Anti-rent organizations, and it is intended to operate on a broad scale, against the Democracy of the Union. It will be like these parties, however, in still another sense. If it cannot do any good—if it is practically powerless for all beneficial purposes, as we sincerely believe—like Nativism, which led the way to fearful riots in our city, endangering life and property—like Anti-masonry, which persecuted all men who differed with it, ending its career in the state by attempting "to treat the election as though it had not been held"—and like Anti-rentism, which resisted the law by force, and committed murder and arson with its armed bands—like these, the Free Soil party, failing to do any good may be, and if successful, will be, prolific of harm. Professing to be in favor of free labor, it may induce the South to expel their Free blacks and send one hundred thousand negroes to compete with our white laborers; professing to be in favor of free soil, it will not only fail in its designs, but it may lead the way to scenes of horror in the South, before which humanity will shudder, and even while asserting its desire not to interfere with slavery in the States, it may encourage and instigate a forcible separation of our happy Union. These are some of the bad results that would be certain to flow from the success of the Van Buren party. Will the missionary from Lindenswald tell us any of the good consequences that will accompany them—Penny-Ivanian.

THIRTY FIRST CONGRESS. The Journal of Commerce gives a list of the twenty-four members of the 31st Congress who have been already elected. From this it appears that Illinois has elected 7 democrats and 1 whig; Missouri 5, all democrats; Iowa 2, democrats; Arkansas 1, democrat; Vermont 2, whigs and two districts no election; Maine 7, 5 democrats and 2 whigs. Thus far the whigs have gained two members (one in Illinois and one in Maine, and lost one in Illinois) compared with the present Congress.

The Atlas and the Lowell Courier boast that the whig ladies are all for Gen. Taylor. The inconsistent creatures! after kissing Mr. Clay almost to death, and cutting off all his hair for blackness.

THE NEW TERRITORY EXCITEMENT.

Let any candid, intelligent observer examine the question of Slavery as prospectively connected with the New Territory, and what occasion can there be for excitement or alarm?—What possible occasion can there be for the present Free Territory and sectional movement? What reason, what possible reason can any man give for entering upon and fanning the flame of Abolitionism and Anti-Slavery? What decent apology can public Lecturers hereafter give for the services they have rendered in promoting sectional prejudices and Geographical antipathies.

This new territory is now free. It consists of New Mexico and California. It is a vast extent of land, west of the Rio Grand, or Grand river, extending to the Pacific Ocean. It lies between 33 and 43 degrees North Latitude, and is equivalent to seventeen States as large as Maine. It has come into the Union Free. It must continue Free, until an Ordinance is passed by Congress making all or a part of it Free Territory. It may be proper to remark that this Territory is the first that ever the United States came in possession of, which was not already subject to the law of Slavery. This remark applies to the North West Territory, to the Louisiana purchase, to Florida and to Texas.

According to the decisions of the Supreme Court, a Slave entering this New Territory becomes a Free man. If he sue for his freedom, the Supreme Court has herefore said, and it will in future say, he shall have it. Let a master carry his slaves into that Territory, and that moment their shackles fall! They are no more slaves, but free men.

If this be true, why need the people be wrought into frenzy about Free Soil. That it is true, there cannot be a single doubt. Those who have read Mr. Dix's Speech will find it corroborated. Every politician who understands the question and the history of the case, will proclaim the same truth.

Some persons are so ignorant or so base that they would make the people believe that if Martin Van Buren or Taylor is not elected President, these Territories will all be turned over to Slavery. The grand truth is, that let either Cass, Taylor, or Van Buren be President, the condition of these Territories will be the same—invariably the same. Just take a view of the probable course of events. Nothing will be done with these Territories until the next Congress. Should anything be done at the next Session of the present Congress it will be to pass the Jeffersonian Proviso, which will be met by the Veto. No Compromise Bill giving half or less than half of this Territory to Slavery, can pass the present Congress. Consequently nothing will be done during this Congress.

At the commencement of the next Congress this question of a Territorial Government for New Mexico and California will come up for its final adjustment. If no Compromise Bill can pass the present Congress, no man can for a moment suppose that such a Bill will receive any consideration from the next. The only Bill, settling this question, that can pass the next Congress, will contain the Jeffersonian Proviso. This, all are ready to admit. If Cass were President I believe he will approve the Bill. If Taylor were President I believe he will veto it. If Van Buren were President he has changed so often on the subject of Slavery, it is quite uncertain what he would do. If either approve it, the question will be settled. But suppose every one of them were to Veto such a Bill. What then? Why all these Vetoers and as many more, will not make this Territory otherwise than Free. It will still be Free.

Under these circumstances, what possible necessity can there be for excitement, enthusiasm and alarm? What good can it effect? No good; but much of evil. Those who drive men into frenzy and fury on this great, though not difficult question, will receive a retribution which I fear to contemplate. Calmness and good judgment are the only requisites for proper settlement of this question.

A DEMOCRAT.

THE VETO POWER.

This is the issue presented by the federalists in the canvass for President: And in warring with this power, they make war upon the Constitution, for that instrument expressly provides for its use.

It is in our estimation, and in the estimation of the democracy of our country, vital to the interests of the republic. It has already saved us from a series of measures that would have proscribed, if carried into effect, the rights of the masses, and centered the whole power in the hands of CAPITAL. Without it we should now be under the control of a federal National Bank; we should have an exorbitant tariff; the Treasury would be bankrupt; we should be cursed with the incubus of a crushing National debt, and the government would have its full time occupied in clearing small harbors, digging out mud-bound creeks, and building miniature light-houses, under the name of internal improvements.

Gen. Taylor says he will follow in the footsteps of Washington! That illustrious patriot used the power twice during eight years. It should be remembered that this power, against which federalism is now so rampant, is qualified. When a bill is returned to Congress, with the President's reasons for withholding his signature, a two thirds vote will pass it, and make it law, in spite of the Executive.

But what does Gen. Taylor really say? In the Allison letter we find his opinion: "The power given by the Constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto is a high conservative power; but in my opinion should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of

the constitution or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress."

Well, what does that amount to? Nothing more than the democrats have inculcated since the days of Jefferson. What president ever undertook to use the power "except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress?" The Constitution makes the Executive the sole judge in such cases.

Now the federalists say that Gen. Taylor is to be the mere head clerk of Congress—that he is to sign their bills, right or wrong; that he is to deprive himself of a power given him by the Constitution; that, in brief, he is to sit in his office, and doze away four years of his life, while the other departments do all the business.

They may have authority for saying this.—Besides the bushel basket of letters written by the General, and published to the world, we hear of epistles in the "breaches pockets" of Abbott Lawrence and others, designed as private intimacies to the sick ones.

But if it be true that Gen. Taylor really intends to stultify himself, and violate the Constitution, what honest republican can vote for him? If it is to come to this, the office of President will be a mere sinecure, and might as well be abolished. Argus.

The Bangor "Platform" has given a new name to the Van Buren party, viz: "Free Democracy." This is better, we think, than the name "Free Soil," as opposition to the extension of slavery is a sentiment common to the whigs and claimed also, by many of the democratic party. It is pleased also to denominate the Whig party as "Hunker Whigs" and the Democratic party as "Hunker Democrats." Bangor Whig.

These abolitionists make free with a good many things. They make free with truth and don't hesitate to steal other people's names, to drop one candidate and take another on the score of "availability," to trade with the whigs when they can make any thing by it, to boast of their own purity and to accuse others of being corrupt, and to act on the odious Jesuitical principle that the end justifies the means.

In New York the Free Soilers are called the "Loose Dirty" party, which is quite as decorous and more expressive than their slang word "Hunker."

GENERAL CASS.

The New York Atlas, a neutral paper, pays the following merited tribute to the exalted character, public and private, of Gen. Cass:

Gen. Lewis Cass is a prominent candidate for the Presidency. He was put in nomination as such, by a convention held in the city of Baltimore, and has consented to run for the office. It is not known, we believe, that he adopted any disreputable or unmanly act to obtain the nomination. As soon as it was awarded, he retired from the Senate, returned to the bosom of his family, in Detroit, and there he awaits the decision of his countrymen. He has not invaded the rights of any one, or the rights of any party; but has simply consented to become the President of the United States, if the people shall think fit to elect him.

Prior to the acceptance of the nomination—with the exception of the abuse that was heaped upon him, because of the position he assumed in reference to the Oregon question, and the Mexican war—he was not assailed or abused by any one. On the contrary, he was a favorite with almost all parties; so highly esteemed was he, when he was in the cabinet of General Jackson, that he was regarded by the then opposition, as a minister who actually relieved the administration from a portion of their hatred. He was eulogized by the opposition of those times; and, by the New York Courier and Inquirer, and several other influential papers, was deemed the best man the opposition could select as its candidate for the Presidency.

Cass has already passed through the vista of three score years and upwards; and never, during that long period, with but a single exception, has his good name been assailed. In the year 1838, soon after the defalcation of Swartwout, and others, it was charged that he too was a defaulter, to the amount of \$800,000. He was in France at the time; and of course, had no means of defending himself. And, ere he could have made a defence from the other side of the ocean, the infamous story of his defalcation had refuted itself and left its calumniators authors to blush for their own falsehood and infamy.

A purer, a better, a nobler-minded man than Gen. Lewis Cass, we do not believe ever lived. You may take his private history from infancy to manhood, and from manhood to old age, and you shall not find in it a spot worthy of reproach.

As for his fitness for the Presidency, no mortal man, we fancy, doubts it. His talents, all the world will admit, are of the highest order; his experience has been vast; his patriotism is undoubted. As a man, he is frank, generous, bold, and open-handed; as a statesman, he may be ranked with the ablest of the age.

WATER FOR OILING GUDGEONS. The invention of Mr. Devlan, by which water is applied to the bearings of axles and the joints or bearings of shafts, is said to work admirably. If water should be found, by actual experiment, to work as well for lubricating such apparatus, and to reduce as much, it will prove to be the cause of vast saving to machinists and others.

It is stated in the Boston Daily Advertiser, that on the night of the 21st and 22d, Mr. Bond the astronomer of the University at Cambridge, obtained observations by which he ascertained the existence of an eighth Satellite of the planet Saturn. Till this time, this Satellite has been undiscovered, though Mr. Bond has for some time suspected its existence.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The "Teachers' Institute" for this County is now in session at South Paris. There is a very full attendance, 221 members being present yesterday. A correspondent has favored us with a sketch of the proceedings of the first and second day, and promised a continuance. It will be found below.

SOUTH PARIS, Sept. 25, 1848.

The "Oxford Teachers' Institute" commenced its session at this place this day at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Institute was called to order by Hon. Stephen Emery, Member of the Board of Education for Oxford County, who introduced to the members present, Rev. William Warren of Windham, as Principal.

The Principal, on appearing before the Institute, made some neat and very appropriate remarks.

The afternoon was consumed in preliminary arrangements, organization, &c.

Hon. Stephen Emery, President, *Ex Officio*, Samuel Waterhouse, D. Porter, Stowell, Secretaries.

SECOND DAY.

Reading of the Scriptures and prayer by the Principal. Mr. Hawkins, the Assistant, came in, and upon being introduced to the Institute, made a handsome and interesting speech.

Exercise in Grammar, by the Principal.

Exercise in Writing, by Mr. Hawkins.

AFTERNOON. W. H. Vinton, of Paris, was chosen Corresponding Secretary.

Exercise in Arithmetic, by Mr. Hawkins.

Exercise in Geography, by Mr. Warren.

Singing, by Mr. Addition.

Question.—What method should be adopted to ensure punctuality?

Answer.—Ascertain who is responsible for the tardiness. If the scholar, deal with him; if the parents, deal with them.

Evening session. Music, by Mr. Addition.

"O, come, come away!"

Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Walker.

Lecture on Physiology, by Mr. Rawson.

There is in the human system about 238 bones. The bones of young people fracture much easier than those of the aged, owing to the greater quantity of animal matter which they contain; they also heal more readily.

Should an aged person fracture a bone, it is doubtful whether it will ever fully unite. In the formation of the head, there are eight bones. The expression, "to talk through the nose," is incorrect. When persons talk naturally there is no obstruction in the nose; when they do not, there is. Persons are shorter at night than in the morning, on account of the elastic nature of the vertebrae of the back. There are twelve ribs bones upon a side, the same in males as in females. These bones enclose the stomach and lungs in such a manner as to be made to bear upon them with the slightest pressure, producing the most disastrous consequences.

Children in school, should be allowed to change their position often, so that their bones, which are exceedingly pliable, do not become fixed in an improper and destructive position.

Music, "The old oaken bucket."

Question discussed.—What are the qualifications necessary to render a school teacher successful?

Mr. Perkins remarked that he was a farmer, consequently could not be expected to be interesting.

We should first enquire, what has the teacher to do? In settling this question, we shall determine, in a great measure the matters of qualification.

A teacher should possess an unimpeached and unimpeachable moral character. He must possess the art of governing. He must be able to communicate readily. He must always bear in mind that he is making a mark that is hereafter to be seen and read.

Mr. Vinton remarked, that in every thing in art and in nature, much depended upon a proper balance. Perhaps that was the most successful teacher who could best produce this in his school. He will find in his school, scholars of all ages, dispositions, and desires. He must be prepared to minister to all these; and to do it in such a manner as to preserve the balance between them. He must give to each his proper share of attention. He must not bestow attention upon the pupil of four years, to the injury of the one of eighteen, and so vice versa.

His pupils will all have physical wants; he must be qualified to minister to these. They will have intellectual wants; he must minister to these. They will have moral wants; to these he must minister. And this latter is the most important of his qualifications. It is more important to speak the English language truthfully than grammatically; of more importance to be qualified to make the voyage of life successfully than to acquire a knowledge of Geography sufficient to pass from city to city, from state to state, and from kingdom to kingdom with facility.

The moral man is the most influential man in society. There is no power in this world like moral power; instance, Paul before Agrippa; Luther at the Diet of Worms.

The teacher must also himself be a perfect example. What he requires of his pupils, he must not himself violate. Does he desire a still school, he must move over his school-room lightly. Does he desire a neat school-room and neat scholars, he must be himself the example; and so of every department. In vain does he make a requisition upon his school, which finds no illustration in himself.

Mr. Hinds remarked, that a teacher must determine to devote his time, his talents, and his energies, to his profession. One of the great evils which our public schools now experience, is that teachers enter upon the work of teaching, as people entered upon other matters, determined only to remain till something more desirable should offer itself.

COR. SEC.

Gen. Cass, while governor of Michigan and Indian agent for the government, secured, by friendly and bloodless treaty with the Indians, nearly one hundred millions of acres of land, worth at the lowest estimate three hundred millions of dollars! Of this sum Gen. Taylor has received about one hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars for fighting Indians and Mexicans forty years—all the time being a "man of peace," according to the whigs.

Hon. N. P. Eldridge, of Lapeer, Michigan, whose supposed conversion from democracy to the Buffalo nomination, was published far and wide, is on the stump doing more than yeoman service for Cass, Butler and democracy. He handles the Buffaloes and the coons without mittens.

GOVERNMENT OIL CONTRACT. The New Bedford Mercury states the contract for supplying the government with 17,650 gallons—one third winter and two thirds spring sperm oil—was closed on Monday in favor of Edward M. Robinson of New Bedford, at 103 1-3 cents cash.

DEATH OF HON. J. L. MARTIN, U. S. CHIEF OF AFFAIRS AT ROME. The Express publishes an extract of a letter, dated Aug. 28th, which announces the sudden death, by apoplexy, of Hon. J. L. Martin, at Rome, on the 28th ult. His remains were to be interred Aug. 28th. Mr. Martin held a diplomatic appointment at Paris for several years, and his death will be much regretted by the many Americans who were the recipients of his courtesy when abroad.

The "Sierra Madre Republic" has exploded in the bud.

GEORGIA.—The Charleston Mercury, Mr. Calhoun's organ, has the following paragraph:—"A letter received from distinguished Carolinian, now in Georgia, says that there is no doubt but that state will give a large majority for Cass and Butler. The writer has had large opportunities of studying the politics of Georgia, and is well qualified to give an opinion. All our most reliable information is to the same purport."

FOURTEEN DIFFERENT LIVES OF GEN. TAYLOR have been published, adapted to all sorts of taste and all shades of opinion, north and south, and in all the live languages. Perhaps that number of lives is not too many for a candidate who is now in the receipt of about four times that number of rations a day.

Albany Argus.

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE, for October, has been received, and like all the preceding numbers, is full of good things. We do not see how Mr. Holden can afford to publish such an excellent work at so low a price.

BURIAL OF TOM THUMB. The remains of this remarkable personage, says the Manchester Examiner, on whose body a coroner's inquest was held last week, were conveyed to the silent tomb on Sunday last amidst a great concourse of spectators. They were deposited in the grave yard attached to the Roman Catholic Chapel, Oldham, and so great was the curiosity of people to see the coffin enclosing them, that a number of police constables were required to keep a passage for the coach which conveyed it and the mourners, to the place of interment.

We have to correct a mistake, which appeared to have got abroad, causing some surprise and regret, it was not the celebrated American Tom Thumb, but Prussian, and almost as remarkable an individual. He was 63 years of age, and when laid into his coffin measured exactly three feet in length. His widow who accompanied his corpse on Sunday last, presented a somewhat remarkable appearance. She is about four feet in height, and was dressed in widow's weeds.

CATTLE SHOWS.—The Oxford County Cattle Fair will be held at Buckfield on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 18th and 19th. Rev. George Bates of Turner is to deliver the Annual Address.

The Kennebec County Agricultural Society, will hold their Show and Fair at Hallowell Cross Roads, on Wednesday and Thursday, October 11th and 12th.

October 3d and 4th is the time appointed for the annual Cattle Show and Fair of the North Kennebec Agricultural Society. It is to be held at Waterville.

The Show and Fair of the Franklin County Agricultural Society will be held at Farmington on the 18th and 19th of October. The Address will be delivered by Hon. Wm. Tripp.

In Aroostook County, the annual Cattle Show and Fair will be held at Houlton, on the 5th of October.

The annual Cattle Show and Fair of the York County Agricultural Society, will be held at Saco, on the 11th of October.

STAYED TO DEATH.—A family of English people arrived at Cincinnati about four weeks ago, and rented rooms in the Fourth ward. A lady in the neighborhood having some suspicion a few days since, that all was not right, called on the family and learned the melancholy fact that they were in a starving condition. They had not had one morsel of food for three days. The man died the next day, and the wife a few days afterwards. The children, three in number, were adopted by gentlemen in different parts of the city.

Schooner Biscit has returned to Baltimore with 5500 Spanish dollars from the wreck of the San Pedro on the Spanish main; the whole sum recovered is \$80,000.

The Prince de Joinville has lately invested 20,000 in New York state stocks.

SINGULAR FATE.—The Buffalo Express, noticing the death of Commander Mackenzie, who commanded the Somers at the time the horrible execution took place on board of her, says, "the brig on board of which the atrocity was perpetrated, has gone to the bottom of the ocean, the surgeon who supported Mackenzie in the outrage, perished by his own hands." Another of his abettors was drowned in the Gulf, and now the principal actor is stricken down in the prime of life, without premonition."

CITIZENRY.—The Albany Knickerbocker says that a manufacturer of that city, immediately after the fire, sent in a donation to the committee, which was of course duly emblazoned forth by all the papers. So far, so good. But the very next Saturday night he deducted from his men's wages the day they lost in saving their furniture from the very flames that his donation was sent to alleviate.

The members of the Orleans family have lately made several attempts to recover the effects which they left in the Turineries in February. The ex-queen has demanded a part of her wardrobe, which was deposited in a private room. It was sent to her, with the exception, it is said, of some valuable lace, which has been cut from it and retained. No decision has yet been come to respecting the revenues of the Orleans family. Government desired to sell wood for the liquidation of a part of the debts, to which Louis Philippe at first consented, but afterwards, the family require that the revenues of their property shall be remitted to them; the Government is opposed to this, and various projects of arrangement have been put forward.

The Irish papers state that it is the intention of the lady of Mr. John Mitchell, together with the mother and sisters of that unfortunate gentleman, to proceed to Bermuda to join him in his captivity.

A little girl, Miss Olive Minors, about 12 years old, a compositor in the Lodi Democratic office, will set 6000 'ems' per day, distribute her own matter, and keep her case in perfect order. Miss Olive has been in the business about three months—and it a smart girl.

LIVER COMPLAINT can be cured without resorting to mercury, if you will only use Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

To Mr. Frederick Brown, Proprietor of the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters: "This certifies that my wife was severely afflicted with the Liver complaint, and her health was very seriously undermined. Having tried various prescriptions without success, she was fortunately induced to try your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters: her health soon began to improve, and she is now much better in health, and would advise any one in ill health to use them."

Yours respectfully,

Portland, Me., June 5, 1844.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Angel Field, South Paris; and by Druggists and Agents generally.

WISTAR'S BALSAM AT THE SOUTH.

One of our agents at Athens, Georgia, has sent us the following letter with permission to publish the same.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.

Athens, August 24, 1846.

Mr. A. Alexander, Dear Sir: Having been afflicted for more than ten months with Chronic Inflammation of the Lungs—at times very severely—and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief—I purchased about three bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the effects of which I obtained much relief than from all the medicines I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have by the repeated use of this valuable Balsam been more free from pressure for breath and oppression on the lungs than I had anticipated—and, indeed, conceive that I will be cured by continuing its use, of this most disheartening malady. I do most cheerfully tender you this acknowledgment, which you will use as your judgment dictates. RODNEY BURKE.

Waynesborough, Burke Co., Georgia.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Angel Field, South Paris; and by Druggists and Agents generally.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

[REPRINTED FROM THE BOSTON JOURNAL.]

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25.

At market during the week, 550 Beef Cattle, 551 Steers, 4700 Sheep and Lambs, and 2275 Swine.

Provisions.—Beef Cattle—Old Steers \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.00, \$10.50, \$11.00, \$11.50, \$12.00, \$12.50, \$13.00, \$13.50, \$14.00, \$14.50, \$15.00, \$15.50, \$16.00, \$16.50, \$17.00, \$17.50, \$18.00, \$18.50, \$19.00, \$19.50, \$20.00, \$20.50, \$21.00, \$21.50, \$22.00, \$22.50, \$23.00, \$23.50, \$24.00, \$24.50, \$25.00, \$25.50, \$26.00, \$26.50, \$27.00, \$27.50, \$28.00, \$28.50, \$29.00, \$29.50, \$30.00, \$30.50, \$31.00, \$31.50, \$32.00, \$32.50, \$33.00, \$33.50, \$34.00, \$34.50, \$35.00, \$35.50, \$36.00, \$36.50, \$37.00, \$37.50, \$38.00, \$38.50, \$39.00, \$39.50, \$40.00, \$40.50, \$41.00, \$41.50, \$42.00, \$42.50, \$43.00, \$43.50, \$44.00, \$44.50, \$45.00, \$45.50, \$46.00, \$46.50, \$47.00, \$47.50, \$48.00, \$48.50, \$49.00, \$49.50, \$50.00, \$50.50, \$51.00, \$51.50, \$52.00, \$52.50, \$53.00, \$53.50, \$54.00, \$54.50, 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